BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PETERSBURG R. R. CO.,
Petersburg, Va., August 14, 1865.

THE Petersburg Railroad Company are now prepared to transport Freight and Passengers to and from Petersburg, Va., to Weldon and Garysburg, N. C., and intermediate stations. Rates of Freight can be ascertained by application to any of the Company's Agents.

Outward freight must be PREPAID, and inward freight can be PAID on DELIVERY at the depot in Petersburg.

At Stations where the Company have no Warehouse, some one must be in readiness to receive shipments on arrival of trains, and at such places freight intended for shipment will only be received for transportation by the Company when the trains are ready to receive it, as the Company will only be responsible for such freight while on their trains.

ROB'T M. DUNLOP,
Superintendent.

aug19-tf

BERNARD TODD, C. C. PUGH and WM. L. CHAVES, have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

General Grocery
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,

Under the Firm and style of

TODD, PUGH & CO.,

A the Old Stand of BRITTON, TODD & CO.,

No. 20 Sycamore st., PETERSBURG, VA.

where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

They will keep on hand a well selected stock of

From the long experience of our Messrs. B. TODD and C. C. PUGH, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

BERNARD TODD,
C. C. PUGH,
WM. L. CHAVES.

aug1m*

Thomas R. Moore

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed

THE HAT BUSINESS

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

New Stock of Goods

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

He solicits the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Mr JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

aug17-2w

ROBT. A. MARTIN. ROBT. TANNAHILL.

MARTIN & TANNAHILL,

129 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA.,

Will give prompt personal attention to the sale of

TOBACCO, COTTON,
WHEAT, CORN,
FLOUR, BACON, &C.

And respectfully solicit consignments from their old friends and the public generally.

We also FILL ORDERS FOR GOODS on the most favorable cash terms. aug7-3m

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HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

JARRATT'S HOTEL,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

(TERMINUS OF WELDON RAILROAD,)

PLATT & SIMMONS, Proprietors.

JAS. H. PLATT, JR. aug7-3m GEO. O. SIMMONS.

W. H. KENNEDY, Formerly of Norvell House, Lynchburg, Va.
A. W. WHITEHEAD, Petersburg, Va.

BOLLINGBROOK HOTEL,

PETERSBURG, VA.

KENNEDY & WHITEHEAD, - - Proprietors.

Its accommodations are first-class, being the largest and best House in the city. Rooms large and well ventilated, and furnished with elegance and comfort. Suited to the tastes of all. Location fine, being near all the principal depots, and in the business part of the city.

aug14-1w

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

HILLSBORO' STREET.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
Proprietors.

je 22-tf

PIONEER

LAND OFFICE.

L. P. OLDS & CO.

Principal Office . . . . RALEIGH, N. C.

SPECIAL AGENCIES:

WILMINGTON, NEW-BERNE, GOLDSBORO, GREENSBORO, SALISBURY, CHARLOTTE.

235 Atlantic St., New York, and 123 South St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES—SHERIFFS ACTING WHERE THERE ARE NO SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Our Agents all receive like compensation, viz: one (1) per cent commission on all sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from buyers and sellers of Real Estate, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Rules in the hands of SHARPE. Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

***Owing to accumulating business of other kinds, I would beg to transfer the management of the Land Office to my son, Mr. G. E. OLDS, for whose skill, tact and energy I can vouch. L. P. OLDS.

L. P. OLDS' Law Office at same place (for the present) Hon. H. W. Miller's office, east of the capitol.

aug3-1m

ALES. . . . . .

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

jy 15-3m

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1865. NO. 98.

THE NEWS.

—The Union State Committee of New York met on Thursday at the Astor House and prepared a call for the State Convention. It will be composed of three delegates from each Assembly District, and will meet at Syracuse on the 20th of September.—The officers to be nominated are Secretary of State, Comptoller, Treasurer, Engineer, Canal Commissioner, Prison Inspector, two Judges of Appeals and Clerk of Appeals. The call is addressed to "the Union Electors of the State who supported the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in the prosecution of the war against treason, and who are in favor of sustaining the Administration of Andrew Johnson and Reuben E. Fenton.

—An opportunity has been afforded by the government, to owners of farms upon which forts have been erected, to receive the buildings and other [illegible] in settling the terms at compensation already accepted the offer, [illegible] a large amount of valuable property unaccepted, requiring guards for its protection, it is probable that the government will shortly withdraw the offer, remove the buildings, &c., and leave the owners of lands the unpromising alternative of getting their claims for compensation through Congress.

—The Washington *Republican* understands that Maj. Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan indorses the proposition of the merchants and planters of the South-west set forth in their petition to the President, to tax all cotton 15 per cent, and to abandon its attempt to confiscate any of the staple on account of any supposed right acquired by the United States on account of it having been claimed by the Confederate Government as its property.

—It is stated that, in addition to the vessels here tofore mentioned, the whaling bark Pearl, of New London, was destroyed in the Pacific Ocean by the rebel pirate Shenandoah. The last heard from the Shenandoah was on the 28d of June, when she was steering for a fleet of some sixty whalers in the Artic Ocean, with a prospect of effecting their destruction, though energetic efforts had been made to give them timely warning.

—A communication has been received at the War Department from General Sully, conducting the military expedition against the Indians in Dakota Territory, in which he very confidently expresses the opinion that a permanent peace can now be secured by the government with the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes on the Upper Missouri river.

—A meeting of the Richmond Press was held on Saturday to take steps to give President Johnson a proper reception on the occasion of his expected visit to Richmond. A committee was appointed to request a meeting of the citizens to perfect the arrangements.

—The Democrats of Minnesota held their convention for the nomination of State officers on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the reconstruction policy of the President; in favor of the Monroe doctrine; opposing a protective tariff, and denouncing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

—The Rebel General Slaughter has published a letter, in which he fully exculpates General Mejia and the Imperial forces from the charge of aiding the Confederates. He says that not a rifle or a musket ever crossed the Rio Grande or otherwise entered the Confederacy through the Imperial lines.

—A Lexington dispatch says the Senate of Kentucky will stand—Union, 17; Democratic, 21. We have gained enough in this part of the State to give us the Lower House, but we cannot tell how the Southern portion of the State has voted.

—The Ohio "Democratic State Sovereignty Convention" met at Columbus on the 18th, and nominated ex-Congressman Alexander Long for Governor. Strong State Sovereignty resolutions were adopted.

—A Mr. Stowe eloped from Burlington, Vt., last week, with the wives of three prominent citizens.—All the women were mistresses of the scamp. The guilty parties crossed the Canada border closely pursued by one of the wronged husbands.

—The census of the blacks of Memphis is being taken, and it is estimated that there are over 20,000 of them in that city, or more than half of the whole population.

—Gen. Parsons of Alabama has deposed the Mayor [illegible] who will accept an agency of the Freedman's Bureau.

A conductor on the Erie railroad has absconded after robbing the company of a large amount.

—Gen. Grant left Chicago for Galena on the 18th.

—Duncan R. McRae and John Minor Botts, were at the Presidential Mansion on the 18th.

—A woman in San Francisco drowned herself because she was not going to be married.

—The publication of the Richmond *Enquirer* will be resumed at an early day.

—Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is at Washington city.

—The soldiers demolished several houses of ill fame in Salisbury a few nights ago.

—The venerable William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va., is about to be reopened. Some of its buildings and a portion of its funds have been saved.

THE CITY.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday, previous to the departure of the regiment, the members of Co. "H," of the 3d Infantry, N. Y. Volunteers, made a handsome presentation of a sword, sash, belt and revolver to their commander, Lieut. Brown, as a mark of their appreciation of his kind, manly and gentlemanly conduct while in command of the company. Mr. William F. Graham in a few brief remarks eulogized the character of Lieut. Brown, while he detailed the many acts of generosity experienced by the company at his hands.—Lieut. Brown in a neat and eloquent speech replied, dwelling on the good conduct of the men, and concluded by saying that he should ever prize the gift in memory of the members of "H" Co. The whole affair came off [illegible] the entire company (100 strong) [illegible] commissioned officers of [illegible] in charge of [illegible] members from other companies the company [illegible] present.

It must be deeply gratifying to the authorities at Washington to know that they have such officers in their service as Lieut. Brown, who while he yields to none in the discharge of his duties can by his kindness and gentlemanly demeanor enlist the sympathy and admiration of the men of his command.

PROVOST COURT, AUG. 23.—Several trivial matters disposed of in the usual way.

The negro shot by private Ryan of the 3rd N. Y., noticed yesterday, has since died. Ryan had not been apprehended at 3 p. m. It is said the soldier loaded his gun with corn to try an experiment on the negro, and if so, he was no doubt astonished at the result.

S. T. Depue, the absconding clerk noticed yesterday, reached the city Tuesday evening, and was sent to the county jail.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.—There has been great inquiry by persons desirous of going south to know what amount of unfinished road there may be between here and Augusta, Ga. A gentleman connected officially with one of the lines states that there is an unfinished work of ten miles between Kingsville, S. C., and Branchville and another of forty miles between Branchville and Augusta. The roads from Augusta to Mobile are said to be in a proper running order.

LEAVE TO DAY.—The 4th New Hampshire Regiment leave for home to-day. Many of the boys of the 4th have become attached to the "City of Oaks," and we are not surprised to learn that some of them will return again. Fair wind and a pleasant sail to the boys of the 4th.

BROTHER CHANGE.—Capt. J. R. McIver 26th Michigan Infantry, took possession of the Provost Sanctum yesterday, relieving Capt. Adams who goes home with his regiment.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to hear that Gov. Holden is rapidly recovering his health, though of this there could be no doubt, as he is spending a short time at Kittrel's Springs, where the Dr. never fails in restoring his guests.

MR. MILLER the newly appointed Postmaster for this city has received his commission, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The publication of the Wadesboro *Argus* has been resumed. Terms, $1:50 for six months, $1: for three months.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET,

REVISED DAILY BY E. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER,
12, Fayetteville Street.

Buying Rates:

Gold $1.40; Silver $1.35. North Carolina Bank Notes—Bank of North Carolina, Cape Fear, Roxboro', Charlotte, Farmers, Merchants, Miners and Planters, 30 cents on the dollar; Lexington, Thomasville and Wadesboro', 25 cents on the dollar; Commercial, Wilmington, Commerce and Greensboro' Mutual, 20 cents on the dollar; Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yancey ville, 15 cents on the dollar—Bank Notes of other Southern States, 10 a 60 cents on the dollar. Northern State Bank Notes 85 a 90 cents on the dollar.

New York Exchange, ½ per cent discount.

North Carolina bonds, old sizes, with all the coupons attached since May 1861, $70. Detached coupons 35 cents on the dollar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Committee to administer the Oath of Amnesty, will meet at the Court House in Raleigh on the 24th and daily thereafter until otherwise ordered, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 12 m., and from 3 to 4 p. m. It is hoped the people will come forward promptly.

E. A. WHITAKER,
J. C. REID

aug24-3t

LUBLIN & STINER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

51 Sycamore street, PETERSBURG, VA.

aug24 1m*

John H. Hill, of Randolph, announces himself a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper of the ensuing Convention.

aug24-2t

Daily Standard copy till day.

HEADQUARTERS DIS RALEIGH,
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS
No. 14.

[EXTRACT.]

IV. CAPTAIN JOHN R. McIVER, 26th Michigan Infantry, Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh is hereby appointed Commandant of the Post of Raleigh, and will perform the duties of Provost Marshal in addition to the duties of Post Commandant.

By Command of Brig. Gen'l H. D. Mabry.

HENRY A. HALE,
Capt. & A. A. G.

aug24-1w

STATE ITEMS.

CANDIDATES FOR CONVENTION.—To Cumberland Dr. Daniel Lindsay Gilchrist, John Pilley, Wallace Alexander and W. P. Bynum are candidates for the State Convention. In Union county, Dr. Wm. Hogan is a candidate.

In Mecklenburg, Alexander Brevard and J. Harvey Wilson are announced, by advertisement, as candidates.

In Rowan county, Hon. M. Boyden and M. L. Holmes are announced as candidates. In Perquimans, Judge Pearson is a candidate without opposition. In Surry, H. P. Waugh. In Caldwell, Rufus L. Patterson. In Wilkes, C. J. Cowles and P. Horton. In Forsyth, I. G. Lash and J. H. Starbuck. In Moore, A. E. McDonald and Bryan Tyson. In Chatham, John McDonald and Rev. W. P. Taylor.

RUN AGROUND.—[illegible] It is extremely amusing to see what a hurry the [illegible] port people of all stamps and all politics give to the Administration of Gov. Holden, and how earnestly and loyally they submit and submit to the authorities of the United States. As far as Rowan county is concerned it is thoroughly pacified and reconstructed, and we suppose it is the same throughout the State. We will soon begin to reap the substantial benefits of Peace.

Conscript Hunters.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who is making a tour through the mountain districts of Western North Carolina, writes from Danbury:

Each county had an organization composed of men exempted for various reasons, and it was their duty to hunt down and capture, dead or alive, all deserters, conscripts and men who had "taken to the bush" to avoid conscription. This was the direction in which middle-aged rebels without capital looked to secure exemption. Many shirked their duty as often as they dared. Still, as any apparent lack of willingness to perform it insured the refusal of their exemption and involved the necessity of entering the army, the best Union men were compelled to hunt at times. But it was strange how few conscripts these men found.—Still, the majority were ever zealous in the work, lest they might be relieved and sent to the front. Hundreds of men have been shot down in cold blood, their property destroyed and their families turned out to starve.

Husbands, fathers and sons have been fed for three years in these woods by wives and children; and often the steps of these were tracked to find the hiding place, and, when found, murder almost always followed. We saw many who had lived in caves since the first conscription. Now nearly all of this persecuting class are the most forward in their protestations of Unionism, and some are even aspiring to offices. They do not seem to feel the "degradation and deep humiliation of returning to the old Union as keenly as Governor Perry, of South Carolina, does. One of the worst of this class, who not long since shot an old, gray-headed man from his plough and hung him, on the charge of harboring deserters, and destroyed the furniture of a poor widow for the same reason, ran for constable at a meeting of the magistrates, and only lacked a few votes of an election.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12, 1865.

Gen. Steedman has issued an order providing that, in the absence of the civil courts, and in localities where no agency of the Freedmen's Bureau is established, all questions of wages and debts between freedmen and the whites will be decided by the provost marshals. The contracts between such parties will be adhered to, unless procured by fraud.

Provision is also made for compensation to freedmen driven away by former owners after an engagement has been made; also where a freedman has been maltreated and leaves his employment. Vagrants and idlers are to be arrested and put to hard labor.—Provost marshals shall collect all money found due to freedmen and pay it over to them. Offices have been opened in Savannah, Augusta, and other places, where ladies can have the amnesty oath administered to them.

THE NUPTIAL TIE.—Has been described as a knot fixed with the tongue which the teeth cannot unloose. But the teeth themselves, if beautiful by the aid of Sozodont, are powerful agents in producing the fascination which leads to marriage. The charm, to which this delicious preparation lends the breath, too, has a decidedly hymeneal tendency. White teeth and a pure breath! What heart can resist them.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED DAILY BY

E. A. WHITAKER.

Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

Apples—Dried, $1 25 per bushel.
Green, $1 00 per bushel.
Beeswax—Scarce at 37½@40c per lb.
Butter—50c per lb. coarse.
Cheese—40c per lb.
Chickens—40c a piece.
Coffee—50c per lb.
Corn—$1 00 per bushel.
Eggs—35c per dozen.
Flour—Superfine $11 per bbl.;
Rides—Green 10c.
" Dry 15c.
Honey—in comb, 25 to 30c per lb.
Lamb—12½@15c per lb.
Lard—30c per lb.
Meal—$1 per bushel.
Molasses—Scarce.
Mackerel—$18 per bbl.
Onions—$2 00 per bushel.
Peaches—dried 10c per lb.
Peas—White $1 00; Black 50 to 75; Garden 40c per peck.
Potatoes—Irish $1 00 per bush.
" Sweet new, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar—Crushed 40c per lb; Brown 30c.
Syrup—Sorghum per gallon.
Soda—Cooking, 25c per pound.
Salt—$2 00 per bushel.
Tobacco—40@75c per lb.
Turpentine—$12 per bbl.
Wood—$6 per M.
Candles—Tallow, 45c lb per lbs.
Soap—Soapstone, 20c per lb.
Whiskey—40c per lb.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, I will sell at public auction, at the Capitol square, in the city of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock, m., the following property, to wit:

One Wagon and Harness, one Ambulance and Harness, one Buggy and Harness, one Horse, one Mule, one Saddle and Bridle, one Sabre, one Pistol, one Carbine, one Sword Belt, one Cartridge Box, one Cap Pouch, one Gun Sling, one Gun Worm, one Gun Brush, one Gun Wiper, one Gun Tube Picker, one Gun Nipple Wrench, one Gun Screw Driver, one Gun Vent Punch, one Gun Bullet Mould, one Gun Cone Wrench, one Gun Tube Brush, one Gun Cone Brush, one Gun Cone Punch

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1865.

Gov. Holden and Gen. Ruger.

We surrender much of our space to-day to the interesting correspondence which has recently taken place between Gov. HOLDEN and Gen. RUGER. And this correspondence proves two things, viz: First, that Gov. HOLDEN is jealous of the rights of the people and of the honor of the State over which he has been called to preside, and that he will do all in his power to protect the one and shield the other. Secondly, that everything is not as profoundly quiet and all the people not as well disposed and as submissive to authority as some of the presses and the agents of business corporations have given out.

Gen. RUGER, who we suppose is well posted as to the real condition of things and the bearing of the people in every part of the State, says in one of his letter to the Governor:

"Magistrates were some time since appointed by your Excellency, and have been acting in the various counties of the State, yet in no instance have I heard or known of official notice having been taken by any of them of acts of unlawful violence towards freedmen, although such acts have been by no means infrequent in the different sections of this State. Of late, several cases of homicide of freedmen by whites have been brought to my knowledge, but in no case, so far as I have learned, was any arrest made by the magistrates or civil officers, and no attempt had for investigation. From my own observation and information obtained from the Commissioner of Freedmen, I am of the opinion that acts of unlawful violence towards the freedmen are becoming more frequent. The first effect on the mind of the people of the dispersion of the rebel forces, and the occupation of the country by our troops, is, in a measure, wearing off, and the apparent apathy and stupor resulting from the changed condition of things, is replaced in the minds of those who give up slavery with reluctance by feelings of hostility to the freedmen."

Now this means, if it means anything, that there is much lawlessness in the State, and that many of the former slaveholders, incensed at the loss of their slaves, mean to avail themselves of every opportunity to oppress and tyrannize over the unfortunate, friendless blacks. And Gen. RUGER goes on to say that "the restraining influence of prompt trial and punishment of offenders, particularly those guilty of homicide, by military commission, is the only adequate remedy for the existing evil. The action of grand juries would not, I fear, under the condition of things now existing in the State, correct the evil." This is a clear expression by the General commanding the Department that the people of North Carolina, under the present condition of things are not ready for civil law, and that hence military rule for the suppression and punishment of violence and lawlessness must continue, at least for the present.

And in the face of all this we have men aspiring to the State Convention, in this and other counties, who do not accept the policy of the government that the negroes are free and must have protection under the law, but who on the contrary have denied the right of the government to free them and boasted in their wrath of what they would do with them when the "Yankees" were gone. Can we expect to get back into the Union if such men are to be put in office and to lead in the work of reconstruction? We think not.

We trust we shall not be accused of "doing the State much harm," of injuring the business prospects of any of our citizens, or of preventing immigration by thus setting forth the real facts relative to the condition of things in North Carolina, as they appear to and have been reported by Gen. RUGER. It is absurd to say that all the people of the State are loyal, or that they are as well affected in many cases towards the government as could be desired.

Admission of the Seceded States.

We have expressed the opinion that the seceded States will not get back into the Union as easy as they have imagined, and that certain requirements of the general government must be complied with before any State that has been in rebellion can get probation and be allowed to manage its own affairs. Many of our people, relying upon their self-righteousness, and conscious of their own guilt, insist that there is no disaffection and that the whole population, all men whatever their antecedents, are now intensely loyal. They are slightly mistaken as they will find, and we fear to their sorrow.

The following suggestions of the New York *Times*, one of the most conservative papers of the whole north, are pertinent and should not be lost on our people:

THE REAL QUESTION AS TO THE FUTURE POLITICAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO.—The real question is not whether the freedmen shall have the suffrage or not, but whether they shall be protected by constitutional safeguards against injustice and oppression. Will these Conservatives undertake to *conserve* the spirit of slavery, though compelled to abandon its form?—Will they leave the way open for legislative enactments that will only be a dilution of the old black codes? Will they proceed upon the principle that the colored race are to be kept in a state of subordination, and made the subject of peculiar restraints and exactions? It is just here that the North will particularly watch the action of the Mississippi Convention, to which we referred in yesterday's *Times*. It will be taken as the great index whether or not the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations will be soon effected. The government, anxious as it is to hasten this end, can make no concession here. It is bound by the most solemn obligations to take care that the race which remained true to it when all around them were recreant, and which was transferred into another condition of social existence to suit its own military and other purposes, should not suffer by the change. It is under a most sacred guardianship of these helpless people, which it cannot give up if it would. What is more, the sentiment of the Northern people is just as firmly fixed upon this moral necessity for ensuring complete protection for the freedmen. Their Senators and representatives in Congress, if the occasion comes, will pronounce this sentiment with an emphasis not to be mistaken, and will give it any practical application the occasion may demand. It may invoke the continuance of military government, and other painful and humiliating consequences, but there will be no alternative, if the South should have the folly to refuse to protect the rights of the freedmen.

We adjure the Southern people to reflect calmly upon their duties and their interests in connection with this matter. Their action upon it in these constituent conventions will be the great test of the quality of their new loyalty and of the value of their new found wisdom. The government and the Northern people are alike anxious that they should soon recover their old rank in the Union and be in the possession of every legitimate constitutional power; but this does not depend upon their will, but upon right Southern action—such action as is demanded by honor, justice and patriotism.

We had a call yesterday from Mr. Samuel G Murphy, of the firm of SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & Co., New York. Mr. Murphy will spend some time in North Carolina for the purpose of assisting our people to get their produce to market, and will advance funds when desired to assist them in the matter. Raleigh is his present headquarters, where letters will reach him. We invite attention to the [illegible] of the firm in this paper.

GOV. HOLDEN AND GEN. RUGER.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., July 27th, 1865.

Brevet. Maj. Gen. Ruger,
Commanding Post at Raleigh:

SIR:—Information has reached this department that three citizens of the County of Person, State of North Carolina, have been arrested and sent to this post for trial by a military court upon the charge of an assault made by them upon the body afreedman named Currie.

I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that civil law has been organized, in the county of Person, and an eminent and upright Judge appointed to hold a court of Oyer and Terminer in said county, and that said appointment was made prior to the commission of the alleged offence.

This is a matter in which I conceive the civil courts have sole and exclusive jurisdiction, and I have every confidence that strict and impartial justice will be administered; and, therefore, respectfully suggest that the parties be remanded to the county Person for trial by the civil tribunal of the State.—This course, in my judgment, will avoid any unpleasant conflict between the civil and military authorities, and at the same time ensure impartial justice in the matter.

The parties under arrest are T. A. Woody, H. Carver and S. C. Barnett.

I am, Gen'l, very respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
(Signed) W. W. HOLDEN.

HEAD'RS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1, 1865.

His Excellency W. W. Holden,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th of July, requesting that three citizens of the county of Persons, State of North Carolina, now held for trial before a military commission, under charge of an assault made by them upon the person of a freedman named Currie, "be remanded to the county of Person for trial by the civil tribunal of the State." I regret that after full consideration of the matter, it appears to me inexpedient to comply with your request.

The reasons influencing me are briefly as follows: In your communication occurs the following: "This is a matter in which I conceive the civil courts have sole and exclusive jurisdiction." Without considering the question as to whether civil law is so far operative as to give civil courts jurisdiction of the case in question, it seems clear to me, that without doubt, military tribunals have jurisdiction in all that relates to the preservation of order, including the trial and punishment of those guilty of acts of violence. One of the important duties of the military authorities during the interim, prior to the complete restoration and full operation of civil law, I understand to be the maintenance of good order and protection of society from acts of violence, and this duty must necessarily carry with it the power of its fulfillment. It would not, under existing circumstances, as I believe, be the duty of the military authorities to await in case of the disturbance of the peace, or not amounting to hostile act to the government, the call of the civil authorities before interposing for the preservation of order, but that they would be in duty bound to summarily quell such disturbance and bring the guilty to punishment. Neither do I believe that the military authorities would be bound to obey writs of *habeas corpus* issued by the State courts. At the time of the arrest of the citizens before referred to, no civil court had taken cognizance of the matter.

Magistrates were some time since appointed by your excellency, and have been acting in the various Counties of the State, yet in no instance have I heard or known of official notice having been taken by any of them of acts of unlawful violence towards freedmen, although such acts have been by no means infrequent in the different sections of this State.

Of late, several cases of homicide of freedmen by whites have been brought to my knowledge, but in no case, so far as I have learned, was any arrest made by the magistrates or civil officers, and no attempt had for investigation. From my own observation and information obtained from the Commissioner of Freedmen, I am of the opinion that acts of unlawful violence towards the freedmen are becoming more frequent. The first effect on the mind of the people of the dispersion of the rebel forces, and the occupation of the country by our troops, is, in a measure, wearing off, and the apparent apathy and stupor resulting from the changed condition of things, is replaced in the minds of those who give up slavery with reluctance by feelings of hostility to the freedmen. Under all the circumstances, I think that the restraining influence of prompt trial and punishment of offenders, particularly those guilty of homicide, by Military Commission, is the only adequate remedy for the existing evil. The action of Grand Juries would not, I fear, under the condition of things now existing in the State, correct the evil.

There are at present, several citizens charged with homicide, held for trial by Military Commission at different places in the State. In all cases of importance, the proceedings will be forwarded to Washington for final review and orders. If it shall appear expedient to you to refer this matter to his Excellency the President, I respectfully request that a copy of your communication, to which this is an answer, and also this my reply may be sent, that my motives and the reason of my action in the matter may clearly appear. I regret that we entertain different views of the subject.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. H. RUGER,
Brev't Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols: Comd'g.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, N. C., August 8th, 1865.

Brev Maj. Gen. T. H. Ruger:

SIR:—Your letter of the 1st instant, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 27th ult., which requested that three citizens of the county of Person in this State, now held for trial before a military commission under a charge of an assault made by them upon the person of a freedman named Currie, "be remanded to the County of Person for trial by the civil tribunals of the State," has been received. In the extract, you announce your conclusion that "after full consideration of the matter, it appears to me inexpedient to comply with your request."

You proceed then to mention the reasons which influence you to decline the request; premising that "without considering the question as to whether the civil law is so far operative as to give civil courts jurisdiction of the case in question, it seems clear to me that, without doubt, military tribunals have jurisdiction in all that relates to the preservation of order, including the trial and punishment of those guilty of acts of violence." It is but a just inference from this paragraph of your letter that you deny the existence of any civil law in the State; or, if there be, you insist that its execution rests solely in the military. For I cannot suppose that it was your purpose to maintain that, the civil courts have jurisdiction, the military may take cognizance also. So much confusion and conflict would of course arise from such concurrent jurisdiction as must annoy the public and destroy the efficiency of them. If such be the character of civil and military jurisdictions, what shall prevent tribunals of each from taking its turn in punishing an offender, especially when the second tribunal shall be of opinion that the first has acted partially and without a proper regard to an upright sense of justice? This would not be improbable, certainly with the military court, if, (as you suggest there is,) there should be a palpable want of impartiality in the civil authorities where cases of freedmen are concerned. Again, the modes of trial are very unlike; the manner and measure of punishment after conviction, so different; the denial by one court and its allowance by another, of bail to the party arrested and last and not least, the trial of the accused by the one court at any place where it may happen to sit, however distant from the venue of crime, and by the other, in the country wherein the offence is alleged to be done.

The jurisdiction of the military courts you insist, extends to all cases involving "the trial and punishment of those guilty of acts of violence." If its extent is truly so unlimited, there can be little room left for the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction by the civil courts; and the creation of civil peace officers and courts through the President is a superfluity. In the proclamation of the Provisional Governor of the State, dated 13th of June last, which was fully approved by the President before it was published, it is declared that inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed: 1st, To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.—2d. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by Judges especially appointed and commissioned, to dispose of criminal cases. 3d. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their sheriffs and their clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indespensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th day of May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to usages of the State.

I deemed myself to have been but the organ of the President when I put forth the proclamation containing these clauses. And I submit that it was but a reasonable inference on my part that he intended to aid the anticipated restoration of the civil law, when, by his proclamation May 29th preceding, he directed, "First, that the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation: and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized." Now I must respectfully inquire to what end and what object is the Governor clothed with the power to appoint Judges, unless it be in the language of his proclamation "to dispose of criminal cases?" Likewise, for what object are Justices of the Peace instructed to be vigilant, and exert themselves to maintain the laws and to maintain the peace of society in their respective counties, and to *arrest* and commit *for trial when the Court may be held, all offenders against any law of the State* in force previous to the 20th day of May, 1861, and to allow *bail* when the case is bailable according to the usages of the State?

At the time of issuing this proclamation it was held that there was no civil officer of the State, and the obvious intent was to create State officers. It was the manifest purpose of this proclamation to restore to life so much of the civil law, which affected and concerned the peace and security of society in the State; that occupation was for the sole purpose of subduing the rebellion and preventing insurrectionary and seditious movements. To the accomplishment of these objects the military law, it seems to me, was designed to extend, and no further. The trust of correcting all disturbances of the peace among the citizens not treasonable or seditious, was committed by the President to such courts and officers as might be appointed by the Governor. I can well see the high necessity of the military law, taking cognizance of all such matters, as might affect the interest of the United States; but I do not feel the force of the arguments, which maintains that if two citizens, freedmen or freemen, upon hot words, make an affray, the military interests of the United States are so concerned as to require that the trial of such an act of violence should be transferred from the civil courts to courts martial.

Referring to General Orders, No. 100, of the Department of War, dated April 24th 1863, entitled "*Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field,*" I see nothing which impugns my views herein expressed. In that order it is declared that "the presence of a hostile army presupposes the martial law." Sec. 1, par. 1. "Martial law does not cease during the hostile occupation, except by special proclamation ordered by the Commander-in-chief."—Sec. 1, par 2. And again, the "occupation of the State; that occupation was for the sole purpose

[illegible]

It is true that I have called his attention to the late case of Mr. Nicholson; I should have called one, but you and I both considered that the case was a proper one for the civil courts. I have heard of no case of homicide either of a freedman or freeman, which I was prepared to [illegible] a commission to try it, if the military had for one to anticipate me. I have now [illegible] several Judges to hold such courts when needed, if they may be allowed to do so. I deeply regretted to read that portion of your letter in which you say, "from my own observation and information obtained from the commissioner of freedmen, I am of opinion that acts of unlawful violence towards the freedmen are becoming more frequent. The first effect on the mind of the people of the dispersion of the rebel forces and the occupation of the country by our troops is, in a measure, wearing off, and the apparent apathy and stupor resulting from the changed condition of things is replaced in the minds of those who give up slavery with reluctance, by feelings of hostility to the freedmen. Under all the circumstances I think that the restraining influence of prompt trial and punishment of offenders, particularly those guilty of homicide, by military commission, is the only adequate remedy for the existing evil. The action of grand juries would not, I fear, under the condition of things now existing in the State, correct the evil."

The State previous to the rebellion, had within its limits many free citizens of color, who have ever been entitled as the freedmen now are, to the same mode of trial by jury as were the whites. And whites have frequently suffered death for outrages, not only upon them, but upon slaves. The State in my judgment, has no cause to blush for its administration of the law, heretofore, where the free person of color was concerned. I am a sincere lover of its reputation, and would deeply lament to see its sworn tribunals of justice oppress, in administering the laws, the weaker race of its inhabitants. I cannot, therefore, sympathise with you in your alarm for the security of the freedmen, when placed under the protection of the civil laws and courts of the State. I should do injustice to as honest a people as exist any where, if, after my long observation of their disposition, to administer justice fairly to persons of every color, I should, by silence even, seem to concur with you in your opinion, that trial by military commission is the only adequate remedy for restraining wrongs to the freedmen, or should appear to share with your estimate of those great civil palladiums to the liberties of freedmen—the grand and petit juries of the country.

It is very natural for men of generous feelings to listen with interest and favor to the recital of wrongs by one whom they regard as oppressed, and I hope that it is not ill-timed in this communication to suggest that in all probability the commissioner of freedmen hears only the complaining party, he may, and doubtless does, hear, and trust what is greatly exaggerated. It is a general vice of all prosecutors to exaggerate, and experience alone may correct its effects on the best of men. The case of the freedman, Currie, forcibly illustrates this. He had scarcely arrived in this place and told his tale, before he was apprehended under a warrant for an assault on one or more of the very persons of whom he complained. In my proclamation of June, I especially addressed the freedmen, and proclaimed to them that they were now free; that they were free in common with all people; that they had the same rights regulated by law, which others had to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness; and that they were protected in their persons and property.

I shall, so far as lies in my power, guarantee to the race all their rights and privileges and benefits; and I have confidence that they will be protected by the laws of the land and the courts of justice.

In conclusion, sir, allow me to hope that your views as expressed in your letter to which this is a reply, may be so modified as that you may see with me the propriety and necessity of allowing the civil tribunals to exercise jurisdiction in all cases affecting the peace of society, without regard to the color or the condition of the offenders. I am very solicitous, as I feel you are, that the civil and military powers in this State may go forward together in a friendly spirit, neither interfering with or encroaching upon the proper functions of the other; that no collision may occur between them; but that, acting together for the common good, they may succeed at an early day in securing to our people the benefits and blessings, which flow from a permanent government and a united country.

I deem it my duty to lay before the President our disagreement and shall forward him a copy of this letter, and as you request, a copy of yours with my previous note of the 27th July.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
W. W. HOLDEN,
Prov'l Governor.

The foregoing is a true copy from Gov. Holden to Brev. Maj. Gen'l. Ruger, commanding Department of North Carolina.

TOD. R. CALDWELL,
Aid to Gov. Holden.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., August 11th, 1865.

His Excellency W. W. Holden,
Governor of North Carolina:

[illegible] your letter of the — inst., in reply to mine of the 1st, touching the subject of jurisdiction of military tribunals in this State. As you express your intention to lay the matter before His Excellency the President, it would seem that, in view of the probable and speedy and authoritative disposition of the question, further discussion by me would have no material influence on the result.

But in your communication some things are said from which I infer that inferences were drawn by yourself or my opinions on some matters not intended by me. In relation to such matters, I wish to state my views. In the first portion of your letter, after quoting from mine of the 1st inst., you say: "It is but a just inference from this paragraph of your letter, that you deny the existence of any civil law in the State, or if there be, its execution rests solely with the military." This inference you support by the supposition that, owing to the conflict and conflict that might grow out of concurrent jurisdiction between civil and military courts, it cannot be supposed that it was my purpose to maintain, "that the civil courts have jurisdiction—the military courts may take cognizance also." I did not intend to affirm, either by [illegible] the contrary, nor did I intend to affirm, either by [illegible] deny the existence of civil law in the State, but only to maintain that the military tribunal had jurisdiction of the entire subject of the preservation of the order. It was intended as in reply to that part of your letter of June 27th, expressive of your appreciation that the civil courts had sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the case in question. On the surrender of the rebel forces, and the restoration of the country to the authority of the United States, there immediately will by the operation of things, martial law, and [illegible] cease in the State of North Carolina. Such law in its operation [illegible] except in so far as modified or suspended by the proclamation of His Excellency, the President of the United

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gal blanks printed to order at the P[illegible]
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HAVE RECEIVED, and will con[illegible] choice and well selected stock of [illegible] and MERCHANDISE; and have op[illegible] (next door to the Express office) and [illegible] supply the demands of their friends [illegible]
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A FINE ASSORTMENT for Ch[illegible] Gentlemen. aug14-tf W. H. &

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A CHOICE LOT of Family Groc[illegible] Coffee, Soap, Salt, Pepper, [illegible] Spices, Pickles, Canned Fruits, Bu[illegible] Boston Butter, Lemon & Fox's C[illegible] Liquors. aug14-tf W. H. &

TOBACCO AND SE[illegible]

AN excellent article fine cut Solac[illegible] Chewing Tobacco. The choice[illegible] of Cigars. aug14-tf W. H. &

FRENCH CONFECTIO[illegible]

SUGAR ALMONDS, Cream Dat[illegible] permint and Raspberry Drops, [illegible] Currens, Raisins, Nuts, &c.
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HATS.

WE will open in a few days th[illegible] stock of Hats ever offered in t[illegible]
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WOOD and Willow Ware, Bagg[illegible] lery, Perfumery, Extracts, [illegible] Articles. aug14-tf W. H. &

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FOR anything you want, and y[illegible]
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE [illegible] the City of Raleigh, as Agent[illegible] buying and selling Real Estate in [illegible] connection therewith, and as auxili[illegible] publish a double sheet, twenty-four [illegible] paper, wherein will be advertised, f[illegible] offered for sale through their agen[illegible] devoted to the dissemination of in[illegible] the agricultural, mineral, manufac[illegible] and special capabilities for future [illegible]

It will be found, on investigation, [illegible] Union can present such a combinat[illegible] North Carolina. Situated midway [illegible] regions of the North and the more [illegible] South, its land stretching from the [illegible] tudes, yields bountiful returns of [illegible] grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and [illegible] in its bosom its rich mines of gold a[illegible] coal, and other minerals, its rivers [illegible] sufficient for the most extensive of[illegible] and to endless supplies of naval stores [illegible] for tanning. Under the recent [illegible] labor it becomes the interest of [illegible] portion of their real estate, and it [illegible] capitalists, through agencies in Bost[illegible] Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, [illegible] bring these abundant resources of [illegible] of men of energy and capital, to [illegible] and the buyer, and to aid in startin[illegible] career of prosperity heretofore un[illegible]

The ADVERTISER will be furn[illegible] to all subscribers, and to others at [illegible] The first number will be issued by [illegible] summer, if the type and necessary [illegible] cured, can be procured from New Y[illegible] parties desirous to advertise in the [illegible] by the undersigned [illegible] will be charged when [illegible]

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☞ All papers in the State c[illegible] bills.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

VESTAL & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
J. B. WHITAKER, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
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Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

PUBLIC MEETING IN YADKIN COUNTY.

At a meeting held at East Bend on the 17th of August, 1865, for the purpose of passing some resolutions and recommeding some suitable men for Justices of the Peace for East Bend District, a large portion of the citizens being present, the meeting convened by calling Thos. H. Poindexter to the Chair, and appointing Jeremiah Glenn Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and appointed a committee of seven, consisting of H. Steel, John Norman, Sr., Thomas Davis, Sr., Adam Hauser, T. F. Matthews, M. B. Armfield and Wm. F. Kirk, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who then retired. Dr. E. Benbow being then called upon by the meeting, delivered a short but able speech, setting down and live under the laws of the land, and permit the loyal men of the country to hold the offices of the government, which almost every one in the house seemed to sanction. The committee returning, presented, through their chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of Yadkin county, East Bend District, return our heart-felt thanks to Almighty God for delivering us from under the cruel power of despotism.

Resolved, That we highly esteem the course of President Johnson and Governor Holden, for giving us a form of government like unto that won by Washington and our fathers.

Resolved, That we will do all that is in our power to keep the offices of the government in the hands of those we know to be loyal men.

Resolved, That, we intend to stand square up to the duties we owe to the land that gave us birth, in remembrance of our fathers, and for the sake of the happiness and welfare of our children, showing secessionist a spirit unselfish, and a fidelity like that which distinguished the patriots of the Revolution, pledging our aid in cementing again the bonds of the Union which we trust may endure forever.

Resolved, That the great result now to be attained is Union—permanent, enduring, fraternal Union—and therefore it is of infinite moment that we should properly estimate the immense value of a national Union; and in so doing we should be decided and cautious in selecting men to administer the government, and appoint or elect no man to office that is stained with secession.

Resolved, That we cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to the Union, allowing ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety, discountenancing what may in any way again cause its disruption.

Resolved, That the immense and awful destruction, caused by this cruel secession war, should be a warning to us, and should sink deep into our hearts; and that we will not knowingly put any man in office who has willingly aided in this rebellion.

Resolved, That whereas, the secessionists of this county have already made strong efforts to place in office, as Justices of the Peace, men of their own stripe and sentiments, contrary to the instructions of the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, we, therefore, recommend to your Excellency, the following names, to wit: Dr. E. Benbow, Francis W. Hill, W. W. Patterson, Dr. N. W. Glenn, T. F. Matthews, S. W. Potts, and G. Z. Poindexter, as suitable men for Justices of the Peace for East Bend District.

Resolved, That inasmuch, that we will never again, under any circumstance, support one for offine of honor, profit, or trust, who is, or who we believe to be a secessionist at heart.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *People's Press* for publication, with a request that the Raleigh *Progress* and *Standard* copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. H. POINDEXTER, Ch'm'n,
JEREMIAH GLENN, Sec'y.

Union Meeting in Rockingham County.

At a meeting of the Union party of the Leaksville district (at Leaksville,) Rockingham county, North Carolina, on Wednesday the 16th day of August, 1865, Dr. John W. May was called to the Chair, and Thos. A. Ragland appointed Sec'ty. Capt. Thomas Pratt, Jas. G. Leak, Esq, Sam'l. T. Hopper, C. H. Osborn with the Secretary were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. After they had retired a short time they returned and reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The fury of the wicked and iniquitous rebellion has been exhausted, and the reign of tyrants, despots and terrorism has been brought to a blessed and final end, which involved us in a war of four years duration, which for cruelty, barbarity, inhumanity and blood, has no parallel in the annals of history, neither ancient or modern, by its cruel relentless and inhuman sacrifice of means and of human life, thus filling our once prosperous and happy condition and rank, destroying our currency, bankrupting our people, and demolishing our Government, thus leaving us without law, without order, and without protection; and whereas, it behooves us as a union-loving, as a constitutional and law-abiding people, to organize without delay a government for our State, to the end that law and order may be established; in short, to do everything in our power to promote the interest and the happiness of the people of the Union and of our own State, and to place North Carolina on that high road to prosperity and to happiness, in which she was accustomed to travel before the rebellion. Therefore be it resolved,

That we have the fullest confidence in Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, that we will give a cordial and hearty support to his administration, and cheerfully co-operate with him in the use of any means, measures or policy, which he may adopt, looking to the welfare and perpetuity of the Union and the restoration of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in W. W. Holden, the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, that we believe he is the *right* man in the right place, possessing, as we believe he does, the confidence of the administration, and being familiar with our sufferings, he will not fail to do all in his power to promote the best interest of North Carolina and the federal Union, and we recommend him for the next Governor of North Carolina; and we further resolve, that we cannot sustain any man for W. Holden during the last two years.

Resolved, That we do not approve of many of the Magisterial appointments for Rockingham county, on account of their association prostitution, such we think unadvisable, against a course that is in harmony with the federal government, and them they will aid the wheels of State, and retard its motion toward its proper destination.

Resolved, That in the coming elections, we think it would be promotive of the true interest of all classes, as well as the best interest of the State, to elect those to office who are the most thoroughly loyal, and who were known to be so before the close of the rebellion; for such only could be expected to harmonize and co-operate with the United States authorities.

Resolved, That we regard the action of the secessionist as altogether premature and unwise in seeking office at such a time as this, taking into consideration the position they held, the part they acted, and the ruin they have occasioned by the rebellion. Under the circumstances, we think they should content themselves for a time at least with the occupancy of the back seats, until some of the ruins they have occasioned shall have been repaired, and they shall have had time in which to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, by willingly and cheerfully co-operating with the Union authorities. Then, and not till then, do we think they should be restored to the confidence and full membership of the great American Family.

Resolved, That we recommend a Union meeting at our Court House at Wentworth, on the Tuesday of our next Court for the purpose of making arrangements to elect suitable men to represent us in the State Convention.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh *Standard* and *Progress* for publishing, and by

CONVENTION CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce W. H. HOOD, Esq., as a candidate in the county of Wake, for the State Convention—subject to the action of a county convention, should one be called. aug11-td

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. PENNINGTON, of Wake, as a candidate for the State Convention—subject to a county convention, should one be called. aug11-td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. Also,
REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS,
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Beg to inform their customers that they still continue the manufacture of their various styles of **Family and Toilet Soaps, Starch, and Candles.**

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Rags! Rags!!—Two cents a pound will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities, at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

To Printers.—For sale, a No. 2 Washington Hand Press, in good order, may be had for about one half the cost of a new one. A bargain for any one who wishes to start a paper, or any publisher who requires the use of such a press. Apply to J. L. PENNINGTON,
jy 1-1m Raleigh, N. C.

Proposals
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
Horses, Mules, Wagons and Harness.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, August 14th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, September 5th, 1865, for the purchase of a large number of Horses, Mules, Wagons and Harness.

The property will be free for the inspection of bidders at Charlotte, Raleigh and Newbern, N. C., from the 20th of August until the day of sale.

Horses and Mules will be put aside in lots of 12, 24, and 48, each; the Wagons in lots of 2, 4 and 8 each; and the Harness in lots of 12, 24 and 48 single sets, each. Proposals will only be considered for the whole of each separate lot.

A number of Four-Mule and Six-Mule Teams, with Harness and Wagons, will also be set aside at each point named, and proposals received for single Teams, with the Wagons and Harness complete.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, at Raleigh; and should be endorsed—"proposals for the purchase of public property."

The right is reserved to reject all bids that may be offered.

Successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph; and will be required to remove the property on or before September 8th.

Full information, and blanks for proposals, will be furnished on application by letter or in person to the undersigned, or to Lieut. Simpson, A. A. Q. M., Charlotte; Capt. A. M. Garoutte, A. Q. M., Raleigh; Captain U. H. Wheeler, A. Q. M., Newbern; and Captain D. W. H. Day, A. Q. M., Raleigh.

Payment must be made in Government funds on the delivery of the property.

All Mules offered in this manner are sound and serviceable—a large proportion of them far superior to any offered for sale at auction in the Department. This will be the only opportunity planters and others will have of purchasing this class of stock from the Government.

J. F. BOYD,
aug15-td Col. and Chief Quartermaster.

A RARE CHANCE
For any one Wishing to Build a Fine House.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 by 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and Frames;
14 Large Window Frames, with Rollers;
7 Window Frames—without Rollers;
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass 10 by 18;
6 Frontispieces for fire-places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weatherboarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
jy 26-1m EDITOR PROGRESS.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
(Formerly of Texas.)

WOULD respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country.

Office at the residence of Mr. Henry Pennington, near North Carolina depot. aug8-1m*

To the Members of the Approaching Convention.—I shall be a candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the N. C. State Convention which meets in Raleigh on the 2d day of October next.

aug16-td* Respectfully, JAS. H. MOORE.

J. E. AMYETT,
SOUTH FRONT STREET,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, &c.

Just receiving the above articles from by Steamers from New York and Baltimore.

GIVE ME A CALL.
jy 14-3m

LEOPOLD BAER,
MIDDLE STREET,
(BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,)
NEWBERN, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
to Eastern North Carolina.

He has just moved to his large and commodious
NEW STORE,
where his immense stock can be displayed to advantage; and he invites his old customers and the public to give him a call. jy 14-3m

C. W. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, MEAL, BUTTER, SUGAR, ARMS, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, FISH AND PROVISIONS,
CRAVEN STREET,
(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOCK,)
Newbern, N. C.

Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices. jy 17-3m

HOUGH & CO.,
(Late W. C. Hamilton & Co.,)
Corner South Front and Middle Streets,
Newbern, N. C.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.
jy 14-6m

Leland, Biglow & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
—AND—
Cotton Factors,
AND DEALERS IN
BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE
AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR
COTTON PLANTERS,
POLLOCK STREET,
(*Near East Front St.,*)
NEWBERN, N. C.
jy 14-tf

Borland, Biglow & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS & BAGGING,
NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE to the above House, by
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT ST.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
jy 14-tf

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

NEWBERN STEAM
COTTON GIN COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS to their WORKS and erected large WAREHOUSES, are prepared to Gin, Press, Bale and Store Cotton on very favorable terms the coming season, and would call the attention of cotton growers to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season, and they will find it for their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14-tf Newbern, N. C.

WILEY F. HIGGINS,
Having removed his old business to the
Dry Goods Trade,
Would be pleased to have his friends at HULBERT & McLEAN'S, at the Emmet Cuthbert Store,
Cor. Pollock and Middle Sts., NEW BERN.
aug2 3m

H. J. MENINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Dimsdey.)
jy 14-3m

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS.
Between
Richmond, Norfolk, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, And New York.
THE STEAMERS
ARGO, Captain Wm. Taylor
WASHINGTON IRVING, " Jas. Rich.
ROCKLAND, " Williams.
GAZELLE, " Samuel Evans.
NEW BOAT, " H. Sanford.

One of the above steamers will leave the CANTON WHARF, Newbern, N. C., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 o. m. Returning, will leave NORFOLK Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on the arrival of the boats from Baltimore.

FARE:

From New Berne to Norfolk,	$10 00
" " " Richmond,	12 50
" " " Baltimore,	15 00
" " " Philadelphia,	20 00
" " " New York,	24 00

Passengers by this route can reach New York in forty hours from New Berne, avoiding all sea disasters.

For freight or passage apply at the office at HULBERT'S Store, corner of Ninth Front and Middle streets.

Government transportation received on this line.

Goodspeed Steamship Line
BETWEEN N. YORK AND NEWBERN.

THE A NO 1 FINE STEAMSHIP
D. H. MOUNT,
BACKUS - - - - - Commander,
Will sail directly for New York on SATURDAY, August 26, at 5½ P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply at W. H. Oliver & Co.'s Brick Store, foot of Craven street, to
aug 21td C. P. GOODSPEED Agent.

The steamer EXCEL will follow the D. H Mount, and sail from this port at 5½ o'clock on Saturday, Sept. 2d.

Hulbert & McLean,
Have removed to the well known
EMMET CUTHBERT STORE,
Corner of Pollock and Middle Sts.,
NEW BERN, N. C.,
And have opened a very large and fresh stock of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Which they will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at
REASONABLE PRICES!

WE also are prepared to receive Consignments of
COTTON and OTHER PRODUCTS,
Make liberal advancements upon the same and Ship to the New York market.

The highest market price and prompt returns guaranteed in all cases.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:
Hulbert & McLean,
At the large Brick Store,
Corner of Pollock and Middle Streets.
New Bern, Aug. 3, 1865-3m

HUGHES & DILL,
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
Newbern, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern. G. W. DILL, Morehead City.
jy 8-tf

DENTISTRY.

Dr. I. S. POGG, Dentist, New Berne, N. C., is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to DENTISTRY. Artificial Teeth inserted on gold, platina, rubber or silver, from one to an entire set.

TO DENTISTS he would respectfully say that he is prepared to supply them with Teeth (both Plate and Rubber) from the Dental Depot of Rubegcome, Stockton & McCurdy, No. 618 Arch st Philadelphia, at reasonable rates. Office corner Pollock and Middle sts.
aug3 1m

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
Foard & Cuninggim,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants
Near Old Cod fy Wharf,
NEWBERN, N. C.
aug2-1m

SECRET WONDERS!

NO. 1. Ventriloquism made easy, and the secret of horse-taming. No. 2. Fortune-telling by cards and gambling exposed. No. 3. How to make whiskers and moustaches grow, and how to make artificial diamonds. No. 4. How to procure phiskers and moustaches in six weeks. No 5 How to cut off your nose and how to detect gold and silver counterfeits. No. 6. How to make Matthews ink which shines in the dark; magical writing paper, artificial gems, sapphire imitation gems, silver &c. No 7. How to make artificial lightning, or fluid that will burn for twelve months; and how to make other without apples. No. 8. How to fatten a horse in three weeks; and secret of curching hens, foxes, minks, muskrat, &c. &c. No. 9. Imitation Madeira, sherry, champaign, Cognac brandy, Rochelle brandy, peach and apple brandy, rum, whiskey, port wines, Malaga wine, &c., &c. No. 10. How to fight a lamp, with ice and how to prepare a fountain of fire. No. 11. How to produce a stone from a piece of cards; how to cut hen and put it on fire in your mouth; and a pot with. No. 12. How to take feathers out of an empty bottle without; how to change a pack of cards into all manner of quinning; how to make a card pass from one hand to another. No. 13. How to cut off a man's head and place it on a platter of meat from his body; the new and wonderful secret of forming an image entered on plain unprepared, transparent, photographic, water indelible, colored, permanent, shade, picture, passage coin, impression, portrait, writing, etc. etc., latest, or in fact anything.

The price of any of the above numbers will be sent explained for only One Dollar, or all of them for Five Dollars. Post paid and sent securely sealed.

Address: PROF. L. S. HAGGERTY,
aug2 3m (Box 57) Greenville, N. C.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
25 WHITE HALL ST.
NEW YORK.

ALFRED E. BENNETT, P. C. VANPELT, New York. | C. H. BENNETT, at B. F. Williamson & Co's, Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON, TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, CLOTH, AND NAVAL STORES.

Freight and Taxes arranged and Insurance effected by Railroad and Steamer New York.

B. F. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, will furnish information concerning Taxes, Shipment, &c., for consignments to the above parties.

REFER TO
New York—President Atlantic Bank, Penner, Bennett & Norman, John McKellop, W. J. Barney & Co.
Raleigh—Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; Battle, Heck & Co., J. M. Heck, Esq., B. F. Williamson & Co.
jy 13-3m
*** Standard and Record copy. [4 squares.]

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va | P. T. NORWOOD, late of Wilmington, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OFFICE
No. 5 Water St.
NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains, and all other Southern Products solicited.

Orders from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters and others will receive our prompt, individual attention.

REFER TO
Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro', N C.
W J Hawkins, President R & G R R.
Mellwaine, Sob & Co, Petersburg, Va.
Donnans & Johnson, Petersburg, Va.
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
T A Vogler, Esq, Salem, N C.
R B Richardson, Esq, Rockingham.
June 8-3m

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
The Great Invention of the Age in
Hoop Skirts.
J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEBB', BRADLEY & CRAY, (late J. I. & J. O. Webb,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Meade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,
79 Pearl Street, New York.

Orders Solicited for the Purchase of Goods.
Hon'l R Swanson, New York City.
Sam'l G. Murphy, New York City.
Orrin P. Mendenhall, President Farmers' Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Thomas J. Sumner, Company's Shops, N. C.
Dan'l Worth Company Shops, N. C.
Gen. W. Swanson, Haw River P. O., N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.
jy 27-6m

READ BROTHERS & CO.,
STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.
380 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
W. B. SYMMES.
June 1-6m*

AXES.
10 dozen Long Handled SHOVELS.
Also, assorted No. 6 and 8 WIRE. For sale at
B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.'S,
aug 24 Fayetteville street.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM ARKANSAS.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MURPHY TO THE PEOPLE.

The Governor of Arkansas has issued an address to the people of that State, in which he says:

"The civil government of your state is again fully organized. Peace and apparent harmony prevail.—The law can be faithfully enforced, if you so will it. On you rests the responsibility for the good or evil that may ensue. The future will take its character from your present action. If your course is guided by calm wisdom and patriotism, peace and security will be observed; if by the impulses of passion and the prejudices of the past, confusion and demoralisation will be the result.

"Your condition is critical, and the approaching election for members of Congress will be a test of your wisdom and self-control. The great sorrows and sufferings of the last four years have crushed the public energies, and produced a reckless and traitorous state of mind, which a sudden excitement might render ungovernable. You must guard against this.

"Listen to no one who is disposed to irritate old sores. Listen only to those whose words are calculated to calm the temper and to soothe the wounded feelings."

"The fate of the State is in your hands. Should you elect men who by the laws are disqualified, they will be rejected; and inasmuch as the qualification of members of Congress have been materially modified by an act of Congress passed during the rebellion, I have deemed it my duty to place it before you, that you may be enabled, in your selection of candidates, to act intelligently, with a full knowledge of the facts.

"To vote for any person as a candidate for Congress who cannot honestly and truthfully take the above oath, is discreditable to the voter, and an insult to the majesty of the law, besides being a vote thrown away, and should such disqualified person be elected, the most disagreeable consequences are sure to follow, both to him and to the State.

"In so important a matter I trust the people will be wise and watchful as an imperative duty. I also call your attention to the qualifications of voters in this State. Each voter, before depositing his ballot, in addition to former qualifications, must take the following oath:

"'I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and that I have not voluntarily borne arms against the United States or this State, nor aided, directly, or indirectly, the so-called Confederate authorities since the 18th day of April, 1864.'

"The above oath must be taken by every voter, or his vote will be considered worthless, and he will subject himself to indictment for perjury for a violation of the act.

"The returns of the election of officers made to the Secretary of State must show that the oath has been taken as prescribed. I trust, therefore, you will see the propriety and necessity of yielding a cheerful obedience to the requirements of the law, until repealed or declared unconstitutional by competent judicial authority. It is the law of the land and must be enforced. The Executive is bound in the most solemn manner to enforce the laws, and with the help of God he will try to faithfully perform his sworn obligations.

"To voters we would say, select good men and true men to serve you. Do not be governed by those who seek office. They generally seek their own profit, not yours; and be sure to choose those whose disposition and capacity are to build up and restore. Show all those whose inclinations lead them to pull down and destroy we have had enough of that. Let all the laws be executed faithfully.

"The good God seems to have returned to us in kindness and mercy. Let us humble ourselves under His mighty hand, and ask of him wisdom, and that He will be our guide and counsellor.

"ISAAC MURPHY, Governor of State."

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, August 19.—By the arrival of the steamer Geo. Cromwell we have New Orleans advices of the 12th inst. The *Times'* Brownsville correspondence says the Liberals have been steadily successful in the State of San Luis, driving the Imperial forces within the defences of San Luis Potosi. The people feed and assist the guerillas, and show themselves utterly opposed to Maximilian.

Commodore Leon Smith has arrived at Galveston from Brazos Santiago. He says that the war, as carried on in Mexico, is perfectly horrible. Neither side takes any prisoners, but murder all they capture.

The Houston *Telegraph* says that the army worm is ravaging the interior.

GENERAL KILPATRICK ON THE CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 16.—Major General Kilpatrick has written a letter to a gentleman in New York, indorsing the course of the Raleigh *Progress*, and the course of the "loyal representatives of the Northern press, in exposing the evil intentions of the disloyal leaders in the State, which the General says represents the true condition of affairs, not only in North Carolina, but in all the other insurrectionary States, and that these facts should not be smothered up by the friends of the Government, but should be generally known, that the people may learn the correct state of things as they now exist in the South, which will enable them to act understandingly and with justice to all concerned. The General is now taking a trip through the State.

Sensational—Negro Troubles.

The following is from the Wadesborough *Argus* of the 9th:

We learn from a gentleman who was in the village of Chester, S. C., on last Saturday that a fracas occurred on that day between the colored troops stationed in the [illegible] and the citizens in which three of the troops were killed. It appears that Saturday being a business day in the village a large number of citizens were drawn together from all parts of the district among them many who had been in the Confederate army. Wherever these parties were known or could be distinguished the negroes made themselves very offensive to them, jostling them from the sidewalks, and insulting them in other ways. Eventually the parties insulted were forced to resent the indignities forced upon them, which led to a pretty general fight between the citizens and the troops, (two companies) in which sticks stones and some fire-arms were used with the result mentioned above. As soon as the riot was quelled the Provost Marshal sent the troops from the town. Our informant further states that Gov. Perry was in the village at the time, and in consequence of this outrage on the part of the negroes and difficulties precedding it he had had with the military authorities, telegraphed to Washington, tendering his resignation. President Johnson immediately telegraphed back, refusing to accept, and informing Governor Perry that the negro troops should be immediately removed from the State, and replaced by white troops.

We hope that President Johnson will be as magnanimous towards this State, and cause all the colored troops to be removed beyond our borders.

BUSINESS CARDS printed at from $4 to $10 a thousand, according to size, and cards furnished, at PROGRESS OFFICE.

PROGRESS

PRINTING.

PROGRESS

JOB OFFICE!

TWO POWER PRESSES

AND OVER

ONE HUNDRED FONTS OF TYPE!

By the accession to our establishment of an entire Printing Office, we now have the largest and most complete

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

in the State, and we solicit work.

WE HAVE A

GORDON JOBBER

AND

CYLINDER POWER PRESS,

both fast and in excellent order; and with our enlarged facilities we flatter ourselves we can do all kinds of printing as well, and as cheap, as any establishment in the country.

We are prepared to print

HAND BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,	CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,	TICKETS,
CARDS,	WEDDING TICKETS,
BLANKS,	CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,	LETTER HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,	&c., &c., &c.

We have competent workmen and promptness and dispatch may be relied on in all cases, and we ask a trial from all who have printing to do.

jy10 J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, MULES, ARMY Wagons, Spring Wagons, Harness and other government property will take place from time to time at the principal cities and towns in the State.

These sales will afford farmers excellent opportunities to stock their farms with any class of animals they desire to purchase.

Each sale will embrace a variety of stock, including riding and draught Horses and Mules of every class. A few very large Mules, thoroughly broken to harness, and in fine condition, will be offered at each sale.

The attention of capitalists and dealers in stock is particularly called to the opportunities here presented for profitable investment. Stock purchased for cash at these sales may be sold on credit, with ample security, at a large advance, to farmers who are depending on their growing crops for means to purchase—or may be retained, and sold for cash at a large profit after the crops have matured.

Terms CASH on day of sale.

Sales will continue during the month of August, and will be advertised in this column as soon as dates are fixed.

At CHARLOTTE, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 23d 24th and 25th, 1865, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

At LOUISBURG, Franklin county, on Friday, August 25th, under the direction of Capt. A. M. GAROTTE, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m.

At GREENSBORO, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 31st, and September 1st and 2d, 1865, under the direction of Capt D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

At GOLDSBORO, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 5th and 6th, 1865, under the direction of Capt D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

At MOREHEAD CITY, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 12th and 13th, 1865, under the direction of Capt D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

At NEWBERNE, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 24th, 25th and 26th, 1865, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day

At ROXBORO, Person county, on Thursday, August 31st, 1865, under the direction of Captain A. M GAROUTTE, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. BOYD,
jy 24-tf Col. & Chief Q. M., Dep't of N. C.

E. S. LOUGEE. G. E. LOUGEE.

Lougee & Brother,

(*Successors to W. J. Lougee, Raleigh, N. C.*)

Dealers in Stoves, Hard and Hollow Ware, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron and

TIN WARE.

WILL KEEP ON HAND EVERYTHING IN their line of business, and warrant every article of their make to be of lasting and endurable materials.

HOUSE ROOFING AND REPAIRING

executed with fidelity and despatch.

Trusting that they may sustain the well-earned reputation of this old and popular establishment, of forty years standing, they respectfully solicit a continuance of that confidence and patronage. jy 6-3m

CARD—LAND AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HERETOFORE announced a "General Intelligence and Land Agency," in the city of Raleigh, to commence operations on the 1st inst., have since determined to confine their business to the counties of Wake, Granville and Franklin, in connection with the "N. C. Land Agency" of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co. We find that we will be unable to give our personal attention to a more extended business of this character.

We have a general knowledge of the Lands in the above mentioned counties, and a personal acquaintance with most of the desirable tracts.

Land owners, &c., in either of the aforesaid counties desiring to sell or to gain further information as to the objects of the Agency, will please address us at Raleigh. Meanwhile, attention is directed to the prospectus of Battle, Heck & Co., published in the various papers of the State. RICHARDSON & MILLER.

y 7-tf

The Daily Express,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

ADVERTISING RATES

ONE SQUARE.		TWO SQUARES.	
Two weeks	$5 00		$10 00
One month	6 00		12 00
Three months	15 00		18 00
Six months	24 00		30 00
One year	40 00		60 00

Persons desiring a greater quantity of space than is above designated, will be accommodated on liberal terms.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single copy (mailed)		5
One month	do	75
Three months	do	$2 00
Six months	do	3 50
One year	do	6 00

A. F. GRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
aug19-1m Petersburg, Va.

TO THE LOYAL, ENTERPRISING AND PUBLIC SPIRITED PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

In response to the request of many of our fellow citizens, we have decided to open a Store in the city of Raleigh, for the sale of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c., and have purchased a large and well selected stock of the above articles, which we are now receiving and will open for sale on the 1st day of September next. In opening this store, we ask the patronage of our fellow citizens, and pledge ourselves to sell as low as the lowest for cash or approved country produce. In other words, we desire to establish and strengthen the Union party in this county and achieve a triumph for it at the approaching election.

We submit to you therefore, the propriety of immediately assembling a County Convention, each district thereof to be represented by the best citizens, and prepared to nominate a ticket. All this day can and will do, and all that we can desire in a fair Convention. In order to secure this indispensible preliminary, let district meetings be held at once to choose delegates for that purpose. Let those delegates then assemble in Convention in Raleigh, the 1st Saturday in September next, and proceed to nominate candidates. A ticket thus formed we think, will be acceptable to the masses of our honest and patriotic people.

We repeat, fellow citizens, that we do not desire to injure the prospects of any one, but are looking only to the best interests of our party and our country. We appeal to you, therefore, to act speedily, and immediately upon the receipt of this, or as soon thereafter as possible, to hold your district meetings and appoint your delegates.—The election is near at hand, and to win we act promptly and firmly.

W. H. JONES,
Forestville District.
W. J. HOLLEMAN, or
J. S. WILLIAMS,
Cary District.
HENDERSON A. HODGE,
Crossroad District.
R. M. BROWN,
New Hill District.
I. H. COLLINS,
Buck Horn District.
JESS. A. NORRIS,
Middle Creek District.
B. F. STRICKLAND,
Little River District.
T. J. DAVIS,
Fish Dam District.
S. J. ALLEN,
Lick Creek District.
JARRETT BROADWELL,
White Oak District.
L. W. HOOD,
Eagle Rock District.

Aug 28—td

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AND

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g7-tf

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,

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10 DOZEN FRENCH CALF SKINS.
15 pounds BLACK SEWING SILK.
10 dozen SOFT HATS.
For sale at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
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HEADQUARTERS DIS OF RALEIGH,
Raleigh, N. C., August 18, 1865.

Special Order, No. 9.

[EXTRACT.]

Lieut. Col. [illegible] 12th Corps, is hereby appointed Commander Post of Raleigh, with supervision of all matters heretofore under charge of Post Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig. Gen. HARDIE.

A. MARLAND, A. A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF RALEIGH,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Office of Post Commandant, August 19, 1865.

Special Order, No. 1.

In accordance with Special Order No. 9, Headquarters District of Raleigh, August 18, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh.

M. ADAMS,
aug19-1w Capt. Comd'g Post.

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, iron, lead, iron and other mines, water powers, &c., &c.

Through reliable agents in every county reasonable information will be given about particular localities or tracts of land, &c.

Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications promptly [illegible] and charges moderate. jy 14-tf

All papers in the State copy four times and send bills.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

[redacted]

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER 7:40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run, until further orders, as follows:

GOING WEST:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave Raleigh		7.40 P. M.
" Greensboro,		2.17 A. M.
" Salisbury,		6.45 "
Arrive Charlotte,		10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave Raleigh,		6.00 A. M.
" Greensboro,		12.10 P. M.
" Salisbury,		6.00 "
Arrive Charlotte,		8.30 "

GOING EAST:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave Charlotte,		3.00 P. M.
" Salisbury,		6.25 "
" Greensboro,		10.15 "
Arrive Raleigh,		4.30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave Charlotte,		5.30 A. M.
" Salisbury,		9.00 "
" Greensboro,		1.05 P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,		7.30 "

MAIL TRAIN connects, east and west, with the Raleigh & Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,
aug12 tf Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD,

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave Raleigh	5 00	A. M.
" Mill Brook	5 35	"
" Huntsville	5 55	"
" Wake	6 12	"
" Franklinton	7 05	"
" Kittrell's	8 12	"
" Henderson	8 35	"
" Junction	9 05	"
" Ridgeway	9 25	"
" Warrenton	10 10	"
" Macon	10 [illegible]	"
" Littleton	11 [illegible]	"
" Gaston	12 [illegible]	"
Arrive Weldon	1 20	P. M.

GOING SOUTH:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave Weldon	10 00	A. M.
" Gaston	11 00	"
" Littleton	11 [illegible]	"
" Macon	11 [illegible]	"
" Warrenton	12 [illegible]	"
" Ridgeway	1 [illegible]	"
" Junction	1 [illegible]	"
" Henderson	1 [illegible]	"
" Kittrell's	2 [illegible]	"
" Franklinton	3 [illegible]	"
" Wake	3 [illegible]	"
" Huntsville	4 [illegible]	"
" Mill Brook	4 [illegible]	"
Arrive Raleigh	5 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
aug14-tf Superintendent.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

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Gold and Silver Coin, Bank Notes,

AND

Northern Exchange.

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aug19-1w [illegible] Deposits Received.

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THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has opened an office over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial Teeth inserted on the most approved principles of practice.

aug19-1m F. L. CRAWFORD.

Northern Cities,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND OTHER

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. [illegible]

Leave GASTON 1 p. m., [illegible] and leave Weldon [illegible] in Petersburg, [illegible] for City Points, connecting with the Express [illegible] for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 3.50 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on Sundays.

R. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
aug21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

*** Raleigh Standard, Sentinel, Reporter, Salisbury Union Banner and Petersburg Express publish daily; Charlotte Democrat and Greensboro Patriot publish weekly, till forbid. A. J., Sup't R. & G. R. R.

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May 15-tf

C. M. Delamar & Co.

(Formerly of Baltimore,)

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

Shipping Merchants

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On which we will make liberal cash advances and promptly [illegible]

aug19-1m

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WE CAN SELL OR HAVE COTTON [illegible] Those wishing to dispose of any will call on or address RICHARDSON & MILLER.